II. AMENDMENTS TO THE SPECIFICATION

--- The location of each paragraph to be deleted or replaced, and where the new paragraph or section is to be added, is set forth unambiguously below. A marked-up version of any replacement paragraph is provided. The text of new paragraphs or sections is not underlined. Any amendment (if any) to the abstract is treated as any other amendment to the specification.

- *THE SPECIFICATION OF THE PATENT IS HEREBY AMENDED AS SET FORTH BELOW:*

- Please delete paragraph **[0004]** and replace with the following:

[0004] A variety of copy protection techniques and devices have been developed to limit the unauthorized copying of optical media. Among these techniques are analog Colorstripe Protection System (CPS), CGMS, Content Scrambling System (CSS) and Digital Copy Protection System (DCPS). Analog CPS (also known as MACROVISION (electronic copy protection scheme)) provides a method for protecting videotapes as well as DVDs. The implementation of Analog CPS, however, may require the installation of circuitry in every player used to read the media. Typically, when a disk or tape is "MACROVISION Protected," the electronic circuit sends a colorburst signal to the composite video and s-video outputs of the player resulting in imperfect copies. The use of MACROVISION may also adversely affect normal playback quality.

- Please replace paragraphs **[00060]** through **[00064]** by inserting the following paragraphs. No text has been deleted from these paragraphs and no new text has been added. Such text spans page 22 of the application as filed.

[00060] The light sensitive material 21 may be any material that is affected by light, for example, by becoming reflecting, absorbing or emitting when illuminated by a light source. The light source may be a data reading light, such as a media reader 2 laser or other light source. The light sensitive material 21 may change between two or more states. For example, the material 21 may be alterable between emissive and non-emissive states, absorbent and non-absorbent states, or reflective and non-

reflective states. The material 21 may alter states when excited by a light source, such as a laser, and later change states again with or without any further illumination. Thus, the light sensitive material 21 may change from a first state to a second state after illumination, and later change from the second state to the first state without being illuminated again.

[00061] The light sensitive material 21 may also have a delay in its change from one state to another after being illuminated. For example, the material 21 may be non-emissive for a delay period after excitation by a light source and then may become light emissive after the delay. For example, the material 21 may be light absorbent upon illumination, and after a delay period become light emissive. In another embodiment, the light sensitive material 21 may emit light at one wavelength in a first state and then, after additional excitation, emit light of a different wavelength in a second state.

[00062] The light sensitive material 21 may have persistence, e.g., a time period during which the 15 light sensitive material 21 remains in an altered state (e.g., light emitting) before changing to another state (e.g., transparent) absent sufficient illumination or other excitation while in the altered state. The persistence may vary widely, e.g., from 1 nanosecond to 1 minute or more. For example, a light sensitive material 21 may switch from a first state to a second state after being illuminated by an appropriate light, and remain in the second state for its persistence time, e.g., 1.6 ins, before changing back to the first state (absent sufficient illumination or other excitation while in the second state).

[00063] The medium 20 may include data for digital files, such as data sets, computer programs, sound, images and video. The light sensitive materials 21 may be applied to the medium so that the presence of the materials 21 may or may not be detected during an initial reading or in a single read operation using conventional oversampling. If the materials 21 are chosen so that their presence cannot be detected during a single read using oversampling, e.g., the delay time is greater than the total read time including oversampling, the reader 2 may be directed to reread the same area of the medium 20 a short time after an initial read, and the light sensitive material 21 may have changed states.

[00064] Although light of a different wavelength and intensity than that used in conventional optical media readers 2 may be employed to illuminate the light sensitive material 21, it may be advantageous to used light sensitive compounds that respond to light sources that are used in conventional readers. In addition, it may be preferable that the light sensitive compounds are detectable by conventional readers 2. However, the light sensitive material 21 may be replaced with other materials that change state when exposed to a signal other than light, such as an electric or magnetic field, a rise in local temperature, etc. One example may be a material that changes state in response to a rise in local temperature, e.g., caused by the reading light of an media reader 2 or other heat source, such that the state change can be detected by the reader 2 light.